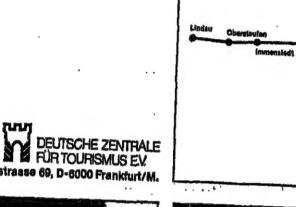
Routes to tour in Germany

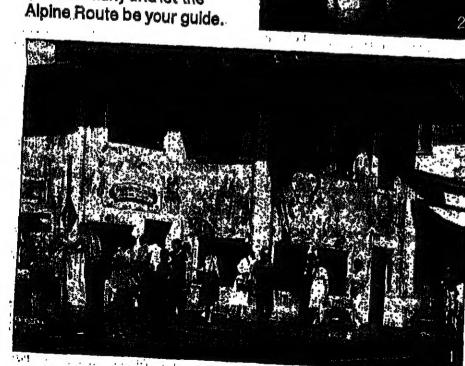
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German roads will get you there - so why not try the Alpine foothills with their Impressive view of the Alps in slihouette? The route we recommend is 290 miles long. From it, at altitudes of up to 3,300 ft, you can see well into the mountains. In Germany's deep south viewpoints everywhere beckon you to stop and look. From Lindau on Lake Constance you pass through the western Allgau plateau to the Allgau uplands and the Berchtesgaden region. Spas and mountain villages off the beaten track are easily reached via side roads. Winter sports resorts such as Garmisch-Partenkirchen and the Zugspitze, Germany's tallest peak, or Berchtesgaden and the Watzmann must not be missed. Nor must Neuschwanstein, with its fairytale castle, or Oberammergau, home of the world-famous Passion Play. Visit Germany and let the

- 1 Oberammergau
- 2 Königssee
- 3 Lindau
- 4 Neuschwanstein Castle









the second second second second

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C ISSN 0016-8858

ndropov missiles plan ets cautious welcome

Soviet leader, Mr Andropov, has illed off a political masterpiece by ing to scrap some Soviet missiles in European part of the Soviet Union. essentially new factor is to scrap ead of merely redeploy. Mr Androwants the offer to be part of an oveeccement on limiting mediumissiles in Europe.

ond year - No. 1098 - By air

America refrains from deploying as in Europe later this year, the Union would dismantle suffiof its missiles to bring the number salance with the number of missiployed by France and Britain. proposal has been welcomed in

all Western capitals, although

the overriding impression is that sthe long-awaited move that could get the Geneva talks going again. he Soviet leader's move ought not to come as a surprise. For weeks had been signs of an improvement Reagan and Mr Andropov might

IN THIS ISSUE	
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peration' Chancellor tell israel	
ph and counter punch	Page 7
cest the Atlantic	Page 9
nonstrators learn how at	
TAGE ayout for all the family	Page 13
n the Neanderthal Man DREN	Page 15
ing 'effective therapy'	· aga io

ion continues in the West on Soviet proposal for a ban on Killer satellite pment, testing and stationing on systems in outer space. ban offer ias now revealed that in June Soviet Union, as part of an ex-

technology.

Soviet missile tests.

with a killer satellite. ording to the Frankfurter Aligelly tried to knock out another saover the Munich area.

er the Foreign Office nor the Ministry are prepared to make comments on the issue, but it is med in Bonn that tests took place. was no legal relevance to the at the killer satellite test was held space above German territory. altitude sovereign rights no lon-

Soviet bid to ban space weapons the time as trials of nuclear first-strike ar been rejected by the West capacity by the Soviet Union.

along tried and trusted lines, in other words on the quiet, to break down the stiffness between the superpowers.

These diplomatic relaxation exercises include both agreement on the final document at the CSCE review conference in Madrid and the talks that have gone almost unnoticed since March between US Secretary of State Shultz and the Sovlet ambassador to the United States, Mr Dobrynin.

The increasing number of US Senators visiting Moscow fits into the picture. So does the comprehensive agreement on fresh grain shipments.

President Reagan is sounding a little less aggressive in his public statements about the Soviet Union.

So far there has been no more than an improvement in climate. With both sides clearly keen to minimise the risks run in Afghanistan and Central America, to name but two hot spots, the improvement in climate was certain to have a political effect sooner or later.

Mr Andropov's undertaking to scrap at least some Soviet missiles, instead of merely relocating them, is something new in substance.

The Russians are evidently now prepared to give way. They realise that the West can no longer be expected to go back on missile modernisation in Europe unless the Kremlin offers conces-

The Soviet leader's offer is an initial, "extremely welcome step," as Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher puts it.

But it is unlikely to be the last word on the subject, as Social Democrat Horst Ehmke seems to think.

The Russians have naturally given thought to their choice of this juncture Continued on page 2

under scrutiny

mainly because the USSR has establish-

ed an advantage in this sector of arms

West's disadvantage. Bonn has under-

pinned this argument by referring to

mentioned. In June last year US Secre-

tary of State Haig released details of the

It is not the first time they have been

In Washington they were regarded at

last year's missile and satellite trials.

Any agreement would thus be to the



Back to work: Chancellor Kohl (right) and Foreign Minister Genecher before the first Bonn Cabinet meeting after the Chancellor's holidays.

Kohl reveals hopeful signs for a Geneva talks agreement

hancellor Helmut Kohl says he will do all he can to help bring about a compromise by the end of the year at the Geneva missile talks.

He had received letters from both President Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mr Andropov. Both were encouraging.

Dr Kohl told the Press in Bonn that Mr Reagan had written that the United States was prepared to do what was ne-

cossary to achieve results.

The US government had evidently not yet reached a final decision on the subject but Mr Nitze, the chief US delegate, would be briefing the Chancellor en route to Geneva for the crucial round of talks.

Mr Andropov, the Chancellor said. had written that he saw a prospect of agreement being reached by the end of the year.

Dr Kohl was either unable or unwill-

They tested both eliminating the US

communication and early warning sa-

tellites and knocking out land- and sea-

based strategic missiles and a medium-

range SS-20 missile system aimed at Eu-

The UN General Assembly will

shortly deal with the Soviet proposal to

The draft provides for no military ob-

jects other than reconnaissance satelli-

tes to verify arms control agreements to

There must be no satellites capable of

destroying space, air or land targets.

Existing military satellite systems are to

be scrapped and new ones neither deve-

terms of the draft agreement, to be res-

tricted to exclusively civilian uses.

Manned spacecraft are also, by the

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 August 1983)

ban military use of outer space.

be stationed in space.

loped nor tested.

ing to say how Moscow envisaged a breakthrough. The signs were that the Soviet lea-

der's letter to the Chancellor merely referred to the possibility of agreement. Dr Kohl strongly supported as farreaching a compromise as possible at

Geneva and flexible negotiations. In this he stood out in sharp contrast to Herr Dregger, the CDU/CSU leader in the Bonn Bundestag, who warned against going too far in making concessions to the Russians.

The Chancellor noted that his approach had been unanimously approved by the CDU presidium at a meeting attended by Dr Dregger.

Yet the Bonn government felt Dr Dregger's comments had been a nuisance and ill-informed, and this view was shared fellow-Christian Democrats in the government.

Nothing was more important than an agreement in Geneva on medium-range missiles that, although it might not amount to the zero option, came as close to it as possible.

Even if missile modernisation by the West were to be reduced by the terms of an agreement, he said, both Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles would still be statloned in Germany.

Yet according to the ratio of one missile to the other by the terms of the dual-track Nato decision this is only feasible down to a certain level of missile reduction.

If agreement were reached on a relatively low number of missiles to be held by the two sides the Pershing 2 would "automatically" fall by the wayside in the West.

Dr Kohl would hear nothing of rearranging the timetable.

> Thomas Meyer (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 27 August 1983)



Thirty-eight years after the Second World War and the end of Nazi rule the government of Israel is hosting its first sitting Christian Democratic Chancellor from Bonn.

Helmut Kohl is only the second Bonn Chancellor to pay Israel an official visit. Willy Brandt was the first; he visited Jerusalem 10 years ago.

Dr Kohl is the first Bonn Chancellor to belong to the post-war generation. In 1945 he was 15.

Konrad Adenauer and Ludwig Erhard were both welcomed as friends but were no longer in office when they visited Israel.

During their terms in office reparations agreements were reached, financial and economic aid to Israel agreed and, in 1965 and in the face of protest from the Arab world, full diplomatic ties established between the two states.

Chancellor Kohl has repeatedly said he considers himself to be "Konrad Adenauer's grandson," a point Israeli diplomats in Bonn note attentively.

"We will receive Chancellor Kohl with honour and dignity," Israel's ambassador, Yitzhak Ben-ari, said.

Was it just the usual diplomatic flou-

In this case probably not. There is a tale in connection with the Chancellor's visit that is a departure from the routi-

Shortly after assuming power a year sgo Dr Kohl said he intended to take up the longstanding invitation to the Bonn Chancellor to visit Israel.

It was a visit is predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, had repeatedly postponed on account of personal disagreements with the Israeli Premier, Menachem Begin.

Despite unrest in the Arab camp, where a possible change in the Bonn government's Middle East policy had prematurely been supposed, Dr Kohl stood by his word even after winning the March general election,

Arab misgivings have gradually been dispelled and the Chancellor will be visiting several Arab countries later this year to demonstrate the balanced nature of Bonn's policy in the Middle East.

Yet Israel views as a special gesture the fact that Dr Kohl has chosen to visit it after his initial visits to Paris, Washington, London, Rome and Moscow.

"The most important feature of the visit is that it is taking place," as one Isracii diplomat put it.

German-Israeli relations ran into heavy weather during Helmut Schmidt's Chancellorship, especially in the au-

Foreign Minister Genscher had toured a number of Arab countries. In June 1979 Common Market ForeignMinisters and the European Community issued a declaration on the Middle East.

The SPD leader, Willy Brandt, met Yasser Atafat of the PLO in Vienna. Mistrust grew in Jerusalem, where it was recalled that Bonn was dependent on imported oil,

Israeli officials began to wonder whether the Federal Republic of Germany might be on the point of a change of policy on the Middle East.

Israel expected the moral obligations of Germans towards Jews to continue to be regarded as a special feature of relations between the two countries.

In Bonn the trend was clearly stated by Herr Schmidt in an interview with the Jerusalem Post when he said that relations with Israel ought not to be based on an uneasy conscience.

Bonn was promptly accused of wanting to move into the vacuum that had arisen as a result of the influence the United States had lost in the Arab world after the Camp David agreement.

Foreign Minister Dayan referred on a visit to Bonn to a change for the worse in mutual relations and accused the Bonn government of being on its own in using the formula of a right of self-determination for the Palestinians.

This formula had indeed been in use since 1974 in German statements on a solution to the Middle East conflict.

But Bonn's partners in Europe, the other members of the European Community, now jointly endorse the de-mand, first made by Bonn, for this Palestinian right to be heeded.

Together with Israel's right to exist and renunciation of force by all parties to the conflict, it makes up the three principles of a peace settlement in the Middle East as called for in the June 1980 Venice Declaration by EEC lea-

Even now another coalition is in power in Bonn the German government continues to back the common European policy on the Middle East.

It is that by means of a peaceful process of negotiation the rights of the Palestinian people must be heeded just as the right of all states in the region, including Israel, to survival and security must be observed.

"There can be no German policy of either or", Chancellor Kohl has said, "but solely a policy of both the one and the other.

Bonn's efforts to arrive at a balanced German viewpoint on the Middle East seem largely to have been accepted in Jerusalem.

Israel's ambassador in Bonn agrees with Dr Kohl that Germany's cordial relations with Israel must not be at the cost of ties with the Arab world.

In recent years, he says, the United States has been able to boost its influence all over the Middle East by virtue of its close ties with Israel.

The same goes for Bonn: "If the Federal Republic of Germany is on speaking terms with us it is also in a position

Bonn President Karl Carstons has fi-nally decided not to attend the Lu-

ther anniversary celebrations in East

Herr Honecker, saying he is prevented

by previous engagements from taking

part in the official ceremony on 9 No-

The overriding reason is naturally

political. A visit by the Bonn head of

state to East Berlin might, it is felt, af-

fect the divided city's four-power status;

By the terms of this status East Berlin

vember.

as written to the GDR leader,

to relay our views to the Arabs if need

Mr Ben-ari says Israel views Bonn's advocacy of self-determination for the Palestinian people and its criticism of Israeli settlement policies in the West Bank as a difference of opinion between friends that imposes no burden on generally good relations.

"There are differences on these and a number of other tactical issues," he says, "but in general, German-Israeli ties are cordial."

Chancellor Kohl has timed his visit to Israel well. It is clear from talks with Israeli diplomats in Bonn that the Chancellor is highly rated for having stood by his word.

Israel well recalls that the European Community while Bonn was in the chair for the first half of 1983 steered clear of new, spectacular Middle East initiatives along Venice lines.

The EEC argued that enough plans were on the table, including President Reagan's proposals, which Dr Kohl backed when President Mubarak of Egypt visited Bonn.

The Chancellor appealed to all parties to the conflict to get round the negotiating table.

The Christian and Free Democratic Bonn coalition has from the outset left no doubt that it favours coordinating European Middle East policy and US efforts in the region, especially as Europe has scant opportunity of wielding in-

A controversial and tricky issue in talka between Bonn and Jerusalem could well be Saudi Arabia's interest in ordering several hundred Mk 2 Leopard tanks from Germany.

Dr Kohl clearly stated before he left for Israel that arms supplies to other countries would not be on the agenda in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

But there was no ruling out the possibility of Premier Begin arguing the need to "make peace with fewer and fewer weapons" in his talks with the Chancel-

Where supplying arms to trouble spots is concerned Dr Kohl is committed to a "common-sense middle-of-theroad approach."

He admits to not travelling to Israel with lightweight luggage. No-one who held responsibility in German public af-

neither forms part of the GDR nor is its

Besides, President Carstens would

have run the risk of being treated as a

visiting head of state in the other Ger-

As such he would be welcomed as

head of a foreign state, which contra-

dicts the Bonn view on intra-German

He himself would have liked to at-

tend the Church's Luther celebrations

on 10 November in Elsleben, where Lu-

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 27 August 1983)

But he has not yet been invited.

Carstens turns down East Berlin

invitation to Luther ceremony

man state.

relations.

ther was born.

Many accusations that the generally or, as in Helmer emonstrators learn how at case, specifically and with

slightest justification could an

unencumbered:

be levelled at him,

tory in his baggage,"

- September (98).

"Each of us has modern of PROTEST

The personal clash between Schmidt and Mr Begin dis spring 1981 when the Israeling of Germany's anti-nuclear peace cused the Chancellor of any anti-nuclear have been put through a impertinence. He also voiced suspicion at a in Lower Saxony. They were pre-

Herr Schmidt had been up to for demonstrations expected this active service with the Webs in protest against the installation the Eastern front. He had no idea what Hen had got up to where the Jenne jiks, a teacher and mother of two, cerned on the Eastern front is determined to join a sit-in on 14

was where the Jews had been ber on the street in Nordenham, ed for the most part.

It is Dr Kohl's first via the supplies for Northern Europe.

where he is hardly knows by the life has be carried away by the Gered for the most part. ral public,

the nuclear balance.

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All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBLE is published in cooperation with the adjust leading newspapers of the Federal Recibility. They are complete synsistions of the result no way shridged nor adjustely radiation.

ral public, findice? Will she be battered with a His hosts are keen for him theon? She is frightened. idea of the reality of Israel and so is Gert, a chemist working for and to come to appreciate and Hanover firm, who also intends gly Israel's need of security.

gly Israel's need of security. the the sit-in.

Angel Fill he be hit by water cannon? Will

(Frankfunt Alpea is arrested, and for how long? Will

für Deutschland Zingemployer learn about it and sack

ing course, in Fredelsloh, near Göt-

merican missiles in Germany.

Continued from pages at which to go a step further have chosen to do in the past.

The next round of Carre talks was due to start, and as the Russians and Chinese plants and the state of the sit-in.

Mr Andropov's proposal was that the SS-20s would not at the the stransferred from Europe to group.

East, which will naturally east between Moscow and Peking.

Above all, Moscow has the conference in its dealings will longer mark time over the zerot ington, which can (and will longer mark time over the zerot Many points probably confirmed in much of the West below in face of the East Blocard in face, uses this approach to distributed in face of the East Blocard in the mass of peace activists, who

own in face of the East Bloom the mass of peace activists, who ald together by a common ideolo-Mr Andropov's predecessa into independently operating tiny Brezhnev, disregarded witte

ments and verbal promise to major differences between them timilar movements in history is

That was certain to be view it motto: fighting against violence challenge by the United Sust a non-violent means.

allies. But one wonders the four have to learn non-violence, says Americans were wise to come that the and two other "peace training the come that the contraining the contraining that the contraining the contraining that the contraining the contraining the contraining that the contraining the contraining the contraining the contraining the contraining that the contraining the contraining the contraining the contraining the contraining that the contraining talking rather than acting.

Since the Reagan administration to political action has temporarily settled in Hanover offered their services to the move-

the Soviet Union to get domo Michael, a social worker and non-To this extent Mr Andropolish with Klara, a university student sal is no more, but no less that peace trainer from Münster. They to teach the techniques of so-called Hans I.b (Lübecker Nachrichten, 2 14

jorganisation. Neither Michael nor Klara has The German Tribespoken and undogmatic. He is a Friedrich Remecks Verlag GmbH. 25 School Wer of Mahatma Gandhi and Fran-Hamburg 78, Tel : 22 83 1. Telu: 02-11711

Hamburg 75, Tel: 22 85 f. Teles: US-Series Before breakfast, he gathers spiritual Editor-in-Chief: Ono Henz. Editor: Spiritual English landuage sub-adder: Sonos Rest. Spiritual English landuage sub-adder: Sonos Rest. mg a mystic "conversation" with a

> ara, who is more pragmatic, famied herself with the techniques of olence in the USA and Mexico, the she gained practical experience

all of the participants in the Freseminar were Greens and the half non-organised pacifists. secepted Michael and Klara as

the tea-

training course mer is the person who has the say within a group; but since the basic tenet of the grassroots movement is that there must be no leader but at best a spokesman, "teamer" is used for lack of a bet-

The groups of 15 are expected to be welded into teams by the autumn.

"Man, it's pretty lousy that you didn't let me finish what I was saying, It won't work this way," said Marita, not angrily, but gently.

She knew that everybody would agree with her on this point, even Klaus, the man to whom she said it.

Every group member can speak and finish what he is saying. He can talk about his own feelings and fears and generally throw his views into the

This basic idea of the group system provides everybody with warmth, a haven and identity.

Dealing with each other is rehearsed all the time in group games and controlled dialogues in which every speaker has to repeat what his predecessor has just said before airing his own

Discussion frequently goes in circles and is time-consuming, but all are

Everybody knows the time that was spent listening and talking will pay off when the protest actions come and prevent a lot of frustration and misunder-

The Greens and the Alternatives have their sights on the whole person. Following their teamer's suggestion, everybody tears a long piece off a roll of white wallpaper and lies on it, rehearsing a die-in and pretending to be a nu-

Martin from Duderstadt traces Monika's contours with a felt-tip pen while she tries to figure in which part of her body she would feel fear in a sit-in or dle-in. Martin marks that part of the body on the wallpaper.

Once all these wallpaper "X-rays" have been completed, group members seek out partners with the same fears.

There is jubilation when two people who feel the fear in their throats get together because until then everybody thought that he was alone with his particular kind of fear.



Dress rehearsal . . . demonstrators at school.

Talking about their fears and being together with others helps overcome the

To allay fears over a confrontation with the police and to keep the group operational, a special organisational system has been worked out for the thousands of demonstrators in the au-

The teamers, who are centrally controlled by the "Training Collective for Non-Violent Action" teach the same techniques everywhere. A group of 10 or 15 selects one of their number as the person who, during a sit-in, will supply them with food, look after the injured and arrested and maintain contact with the outside world.

This person must under no circumstance permit himself to be arrested; he must leave a demonstration when the police have ordered the demonstrators to disperse so that he can later fulfill his liaison function.

The group can also elect a press spokesman to provide journalists with information. But an even more important function is that of liaison with the police. This group member is to act as a courier between the police and the demonstrators but had no authority to ne-

Since these non-violent groups want to prevent any confrontation with the police, they are flexible and accomodating in their actions.

They want the police to know their strategy to prevent the force from overreacting and becoming violent out of

The spokesman who represents his group in the spokesmen's council also has no negotiating or decision-making authority.

During a protest demonstration, the groups coordinate their actions by discussing them separately in each group. The group spokesman then presents his group's view to the spokesmen's coun-

The council does not vote on any particular issue but disperses to enable the individual group spokesmen to convey the overall view to their own groups.

This is then discussed in the individual groups to revise their attitudes as needed to achieve an overall consensus.

The spokesman now puts his group's modified position before the council. Once this process of grassroots decision-making has been repated often enough and eventually leads to a consensus, a vote is no longer needed to take action.

The movement calls this a approach to a consensus a palaver.

The people at Fredelsloh training course also palayered deep into the

During these discussions, it emerged that there were two basic views that could not be reconciled with each other to result in a consensus.

Teamer Michael, for instance, said that the activists should accept the risk of arrest and, in extreme cases, up to five years' imprisonment. Others were in favour of limiting the risks out of consideration for their families and

Continued on page 12

Hans-Josef Horchem, who wrote this article for the Hamburger Abendblatt, Is a former judge. He is a former head of the Hamburg Land branch of the Office for the Protection of the Constitution.

The peace movement is a "lower I middle class protest movement" with a high level of formal education, says a study by the Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz (Office for the Protection of the Constitution).

Its members, says the study are high school graduates and academics in such fields as political science, psychology and sociology.

There are between one and two million, and most of them regard themselves as being politically left-wing.

The movement regards the establish-

Official portrait of the peace movement

ed democratic parties in this country ble of dealing with the acute problems

The peace movement approves of the employment of left-wing extremists in the civil service and communists in go-

Though the peace movement does not want East German conditions in the Federal Republic, it believes that Moscow is serious about detente and that the USA is striving for military suprem-

It regards squatting as a legitimate

means in remedying the unsocial use of property and rejects the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The peace movement is not a monolithic organisation but a mass movement motivated by a wide variety of elements, the study says. Its ties with communist organisations are ambivalent.

Most of its members regard the Gern-Communist rarty (DK1') as a po tical opponent with whom one can ally oneself for a limited period of time.

But the CDU/CSU is a clear enemy. While envisaging a temporary alliance with a political opponent, no such alliance is possible with the enemy.

The peace movement is the end result of a development at Germany's universities that began in the late 1960s and reached its climax in the 1970s.

With its so-called "trade union orien-Continued on page 13

West Berlin. In addition other

But in Ludwigshafen and area no-one

scientists have discovered by due to begin for another four

Outer space has been charted intensively by modern optical and radiotelescopes. By comparison, little or nothing is known about inside the Earth.

Drilling has not reached depths of more than a few miles. Geoscientists owe most of what they know about the Earth's interior to volcanic material or indirect measurements, such as seismic and magnetic field readings.

This was the state of affairs faced by the 18th general assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics in Hamburg.

It was attended by about 3,000 scientists from nearly 80 countries. It was the first time this gigantic gathering has over been held in Germany.

The organisation was set up in 1919 with a view to coordinating the various scientific disciplines. There was a wideranging debate in Hamburg on a correspondingly wide range of subjects.

They included the physics and chemistry of the Earth's interior, volcanism, terrestrial magnetism, meteorology, atmospheric physics, oceanography and geodesy, or earth measurement on a large scale.

Aspects that recurred in all debates were the importance of natural resources and possible natural catastrophes and global climate trends.

The technical and scientific methods used by geophysics, oceanography, meteorology and geodesy have lately added to our store of knowledge about the internal and external make-up of the planet on which we live.

We are also in a better position to forecast climate trends that may be ex-

Data are collected by satellite, aircraft and ships all over the world. Changes in the Earth's surface are registered.

More is likewise learnt about the Earth's gravitational and magnetic

Only recently, for instance, have exact measurements confirmed the continental drift theory drawn up in 1910 by Alfred Wegener.

Scientists are now in a position to measure the distance between one continent and another to within a few in-

The techniques they use make it possible to record the tiniest changes in the Earth's surface, continental drift and the oceans, such as seabed and surface

A key role in geodesy is now played by space research and technology. Satellites can measure altitudes to within

This degree of precision enables scientists to quantify variations in the Earth's rotation, changes in its gravitational field and the precise effect of the

Satellites can also be used to make a more detailed and accurate survey of

Global measurements should help to improve protection of the oceanic environment while providing geophysicists ters toward better and longer-range weather forecasting.

Slight variations in currents and eddies that influence the weather can be identified much sooner than troughs or crests in atmospheric pressure.

For research into the global climate the behaviour and condition of the oceans are factors that must be known and taken into consideration.

las in which interstellar gas shines brightly, heated by hot stars. But Professor Wendker proved in One problem geodesy faces arises 1968 that the two formed part of an exfrom the increasing accuracy of meastensive area of ionised hydrogen in urements. It is the exact terms of referwhich, at temperatures of 10,000 de-

RESEARCH

Scientists' journey to the centre of the Earth



ence in which findings are best describ-

What is needed is a fixed point, and there is none on a planet where everything is on the move (even though, as in the case of continental drift, the movement may be slow).

Quasars, the furthest-known objects in the universe seem, in contrast, to be stationary points of reference.

Their movement in relation to the Earth is so infinitesimal, partly because they are so far distant, that even when eadings are accurate to within millimetres they may be taken to be stationary

There are between 30 and 40 major outbreaks of volcanic activity a year. Most occur in uninhabited areas, especially in the Pacific, so they give rise to little or no interest.

Yet they testify to unrest in the bowels of the Earth.

People as a rule only show interest in selsmic activity when volcanoes erupt in

erman astronomers feel they have

Radioastronomical observation has

revealed pointers to the existence of at

least eight such stars in the vicinity of

the North America and Pelican nebulas

They are stars in which nuclear pro-

cesses such as those in our own Sun are

They can only be observed on radio

or possibly infra-red wavelengths be-

surrounding them completely cut off

Planck Radioastronomy Institute,

It is the result of a closer radioastro-

nomical look at the nebula complex for

recharting purposes in the course of

which its distance from our own solar

The North America and Pelican ne-

bulss are now felt to be 1,650 light years

away. Earlier estimates ranged from 600

There have long been known to be

Milky Way that must be regarded as the

away from the centre of the galaxy.

ilas of gas and dust in the

system was reestimated.

birthplaces of new stars.

to 3,300 light years.

cause the dense clouds of gas and dust

discovered a new breeding ground

of stars in the making in our own gal-

axy, the Milky Way.

in the sign of the Swan.

under way.

optical radiation.

densely-populated areas, and then they follow the course of events with close attention and interest.

Geophysicists and geochemists are interested in all volcanic activity as a matter of principle. For them they are a window through which they can peep at the Earth's interior to a depth of 200

Volcanoes are more than a mere source of information about the composition of the molten matter inside the Earth. They are also an environmental hazard and can be a danger to life and

In major eruptions dust particles and toxic gases such as sulphur dioxide can shoot into the atmosphere up to an altitude of 40 miles. Effects on the climate and even on

the acid rain that is despoiling woods

and forests cannot, as they say, be ruled So Unesco plans to set up a worldwide mobile volcano warning system to warn people of the dangers that may face them in good time.

In Germany eruptions might occur in the Eisel hills south of Bonn. The Eisel is the most recent volcanic area in Cen-

The magma chamben ! the Earth's upper crust in the THE MEDIA growing in size, so fresh at volcanic activity in the Elde ly happen.

On balance, however, the tive bowels do mankind a nental drift does not just le nents on the move; it also volcanic crusts with mineral

Pressure forces sea water the Bonn government has speeded sea divides. This water is kend up plans to introduce cable televihot magma chambers down to he increased expenditure and washes valuable mineral one approved plans for major pilot pronewly-opened seams. newly-opened seams.

Thermic impatus sends his he first is in Ludwigshafen, where of water and ore back into the first is in Ludwigshafen, where the heavy ore is then deposit others are in Dortmund, Munich ocean bed This is a phenomenon observe TV projects are already operating time ago in the Pacific a ransmission in Ludwigshafen, the points along the East Pag ambitious of the programmes, is

They are currents of hot we the company running the operation metres in diameter, black in a sing that time to sell it. The compaboliting away at a temperature chief, Claus Detjen, says the quesdegrees centigrade.

The water contains from the new service cost? and: what kel and other valuable has a weekle we get for the money?

These occan-bed deposits any flewers are needed for at least eight, exploited. It will be several to probably 11 or more channels on years before they are this smitch about 80 commercial operators years before they are thick could about 80 commercial operators mining to be worthwhile. tempered to screen programmes.

But there are likely to ke The higher the viewer ratings, the fas-elsewhere on the ocean being and further the scheme will get off phenomenon occurred millen ground. where mining might make sankeen interest is being shown at mercial sense. mercial sense.

Radiger School oject. If interest is sustained once (Die Web, 26 to programmes are available, Herr Detjen and his corporation will be satisfied.

Something afoot deep in the Milky Way

grees, hydrogen atoms are broken down into their constituent electrons and pro-

Carbon monoxide observation in recent years has led to the conclusion that the dark cloud which obscures the complex from our vantage point is a gigantic molecular cloud of roughly 50,000 times the mass of the Sun.

The discovery is outlined in the latest issue of Astronomy and Astrophysics by Professor Heinrich J. Wendker and It is a potential area for new stars to take shape in, but the cloud consists of associates at Hamburg Observatory such dense gas and dust that it absorbs and Dr. J. W. M. Baars of the Max the light of the stars behind it.

Using radiotelescopes, German astronomers have been able to look through the dark cloud into the ionised back yard of the star factory.

The visible parts of the gigantic nebula complex are on the outskirts of the

Professor Wendker has spent years observing the ionised area, also known as the H II region, at a frequency of 2,695 megahertz, which corresponds to a wavelength of about 11 centimetres, He has compiled an isophote chart

that resembles the isobars on a met chart and on which points of identical radiation intensity are joined by a line.

US scientists say there must be 5,000 or so, most being within a broad ring Professor Wendker and his associates between 12,000 and 24,000 light years used for their observations the world's largest radiotelescope of its kind, at Ef-Optically the North America and felsberg, near Bonn. Pelican nebulas are two galactic nebu-In addition to the 100-metre dish an-

tenna at Effelsberg they used the highresolution radio interferometer at Westerbork, Holland,

In distribution of radiation intensity eight specially formed centres were found to exist behind the dark cloud. The German scientists feel they must be

the locations of eight young and ally knows for sure how media consuspectral category zero.

Stars in this category are but in for the asking.

In mass but have only a shall the story is the same everywhere million years (given that our white country where the Bundespost is system has been in existent in a wing the country where the Bundespost is system has been in existent in a wing the country where the Bundespost is system has been in existent in a wing the new cables needed to million years). million years).

The location of these sian at Germany, like Britain, is content to edge of the dark cloud character and relicant to edge of the dark cloud character and pelicant to expensive but can carry much very much in keeping with a process of the content to expensive but can carry much how the content to the conten how stars come about.

the theory of how stars as tompanies selling consumer goods still in its early days, but there is a long, hard look the market besumed to originate when as the going into it.

of interatellar origin begin to the payroll of nearly 550,000 is the trate despite centrifugal forces.

The theory of how stars as the going into it.

Of interatellar origin begin to the payroll of nearly 550,000 is the trate despite centrifugal forces.

During this concentration is regest service operating in the country, of gravity ensure an extremely a pot yet done this with cable TV. influx of matter until a stage handle is less than a year since Posts and

at which the mass is perhap delecom Minister Christian Schwarzthat of our Sun.

The dense matter college Qualitywide cable TV.

potential energy is released at \$100 far the Bundespost has concenthe so-called protostar a test bled on laying the cables. Only lately
high enough to trigger nucleus at its action of the so-called protostar a test bled on laying the cables. Only lately
high enough to trigger nucleus at its action of the so-called protostar a test bled on laying the cables. Only lately
high enough to trigger nucleus at its action of the soself-unit of the

Starting next month there will be a In the present stage of the sunrywide blitboard campaign. Local Way's development stars are the presentatives will approach potential ginate in groups rather than the state of the sunrywide blitboard campaign. Local

The trigger is the collapse of Feople will be asked to fill in and reof interstellar matter into end in reply-paid postcards indicating

Stars seem predestined to be little point in the spiral arms of the Miky withere would have been little point in tem. In this case it is in the result of the spiral arm of which the solar of the solar

part.

In an interview with DPA

Wendker has said he feels the said admits, "we were virtually west of the North American and about 100 light per line away.

But he is not sure whether the part of the same dark cloud or the line was and independent part in the part of the same dark cloud or the line was and independent part in the price list is now available, but it to the price list is now available, but it

Franchisconde Allinemiento

Cable television goes ahead, but

first it must be sold

doesn't look as though it is going to be particularly helpful to the sales staff.

For the pleasure, always assuming it is one, of being able to tune in to dozens of programmes instead of the present four on TV, viewers will have to pay a high initial price.

Installation is to cost DM500 per household, or DM250 as an introduc-

Charges will vary for running cables from the cellar to the socket behind the TV set. In blocks of flats they could total several thousand marks.

Another initial investment may be necessary if the TV set needs adapting to receive all programmes in colour, for

The monthly rental, in addition to the standard TV licence fee, will be DM9. What does one get in return? In the

Hanover area the Bundespost already offers 10 extra cable TV programmes without having hired a special corporation to supervise activities.

They are, for the most part, the three existing channels of Federal Republic TV. the two GDR channels and the British forces' BFBS.

Twenty-one different radio programmes are also piped in this way. But the viewing public in Hanover

has not been wildly excited. Viewers were promised first-rate reception, including stereo, as well as the wider range of programmes.

"Applications haven't exactly been coming in thick and fust," a Bundespost spokesman admitted in Hanover earlier this summer.

Yet in Wolfsburg the demand is reported to be most encouraging. Next year an estimated one household in three that has access to cable TV will be paying for the privilege.

That is the percentage the postal authoritles say is needed if the service is to be worthwhile.

In Munich, which is another pioneer alongside Ludwigshafen, 10 per cent at has a Social Democratic state governmost have so far shown interest. Cable ment, arrangements for Dortmund, an

TV is scheduled to start early next year. at roughly the same time as in Ludwigshafen, but one household in five was the initial target.

The Ludwigshafen target area has been extended. So has the Munich area. In both cases the number of viewers would presumably have been too low to make the project worthwhile.

West Berlin, the third pioneer area, is currently in the lead with 95,000 households plugged in. Yet even this proportion (the city has a population of two million) would be too low for a commercial operator in the United States to run the risk.

In America at least three and a half million customers are felt to the least an operator must have to break even.

If the same standard were applied in Germany all current cable TV plans would look as though they were being subsidised for the foreseeable future.

German viewers may feel the proposed charges are high, but they are desinitely not high enough to cover costs.

This is a point that has been clear from a survey by Blaupunkt, the Hildesheim radio manufacturers, for Lingen, a town in Lower Saxony, that was published a year ago.

The government of Lower Saxony plans to sanction commercial cable TV as a counterweight to the established broadcasting corporations.

Initially, the survey concludes, it will have to subsidise the arrangement heavily. Costs could be recouped from local advertising, but Lower Saxony has no plans to allow advertising for the time

In Berlin and in Dortmund, the fourth pioneer area, political considerations, not financial misgivings, are what have impeded progress toward cable

In Berlin the new Arts Senator, Herr Hassomer, is unhappy about the cable TV project as planned by his predecessor, Herr Kewenig.

Instead, he is tabling plans of his own that have more in common with the arrangements envisaged in Munich and Ludwigshafen.

In North Rhine-Westphalia, which

SPD city, have yet to be approved by the state assembly.

In Düsseldorf, the state capital, the Social Democrats are strictly in favour of retaining the existing broadcasting corporation status.

Dortmund's cable TV is to be managed by Westdeutscher Rundfunk, the existing corporation, which has head offices in Cologne. That is how the SPD would like to see the operation run.

Yet views even differ on this proposal. Dortmund campaigners are opposed to cable TV of any kind, while the city council would prefer the Bundespost to wait until optical cables can be

At present coaxial cables are still envisaged. Indeed, the Bundespost has been busy since March laying copper cables round Dortmund from the city centre to the Westfalenhalle and the WDR studios.

In the New Year cable viewers in Ludwigshafen and Munich will have a choice of new programmes screened by newcomers to German TV.

All manner of small-time newcomers are booking time on the new channels, Herr Detjen's corporation reports. The only established competitor will be ZDF, the Second Channel of West German TV.

ZDF will be running a cable TV channel in cooperation with EPF, a newspaper proprietors' association.

The newcomers include local evening class organisers, the churches, the Civil Service Association and regional and national lobbies of one kind and an-

Pop music, films and sport will be screened by a wide range of new operators who have suddenly appeared in surprising numbers.

They include a leading media company in Frankfurt that is run jointly by savings banks and retail traders and has been dubbed the "jam factory."

Others are small fry who are only in a position to broadcast for three or four hours every other week.

Some plan to pipe TV programmes round the clock, and pundits expect there to be a battle royal for survival in an initial phase when there are very few

Not long after German cable TV gets going there will be competition from outer space, as it were.

TV satellites willo relay a wide range of professional programmes aimed at viewers in the Federal Republic by operators in other European countries.

> Dieter Tasch (Hannoversche Aligemeine, 19 August 1983)

The hidden contradictions

Continued from page 8

egy (it is merely a preliminary paper that must first be approved by Nato), its having been countersigned by the Bundeswehr C-in-C is problematic.

It makes nonsense of the official version of forward defence that has invariably been advocated by Bonn govern-

Sceptics have always had their doubts about the political interpretation that the forward defence concept strictly meant front-line defence and not attack!

But no German politician or military man has yet said anything in breach of this interpretation.

The same is true of the military con-This contradiction is that the country

must be able and willing to fight a defensive war but that in the Federal Republic of Germany there is no way of preventing what is supposedly to be defended from being destroyed.

Meinhard Glanz has achieved the distinction of breaking both taboos simultaneously. Political consequences naturally follow.

An army that is equipped and trained for offensive defence with the declared aim of winning must, at least in the potential opponent's view, be capable of attacking too.

A concept that is based on victory also runs counter to bids to end any military clash as soon as possible by a political solution; data think is

Against this background it is immaterial whether it is a matter of a new strategy or preliminary considerations is prepration for one.

In endorsing such plans General Glanz has unquestionably undermined the priority of politics. So a clear statement with regard to these plans, is, long overdue on the Bonn government's

It must be made, regardless whether or not it runs counter to German-American harmony and even though the plans are in reality the result of a congenital defect, as it were.

Karl-Helnz Harenberg (Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 28 August 1983)

Franz Radziwill dies at 88: a style of magic realism

gainst the background of a brightly A lit city skyline a plane crashes. On a dilapidated farm a gaping rift runs clean through the walls and soil. A ragged sky lurks threateningly over a fish cutter perched on a bright pink

These are motifs typical of the painter Franz Radziwill, who has died in Wilhelmshaven aged 88.

Three times in a long lifetime Radziwill, who moved to Dangast, a small North Sea resort near Wilhelmshaven, in the early 1920s, was almost totally

Three times his work was rediscovered. It is now seen as having been a major contribution, over and above with a fresh start in mind. That was the ing one in London first caesura in his life.

He travelled time and again to Amsterdam to model his work on the Dutch old masters. They were his source of inspiration for technique.

In his new home, an old fisherman's house several times converted and renovated, he developed his Neue Sachlichkeit, magic realism style.

It was to be his, virtually unchanged. for the rest of his working life.

The shock of the First World War continued to influence his choice of subjects. He saw active service in both world wars and presaged in a visionary manner the impending conflagration.

In 1933 ho was given a post at the



15 August 1983) Suleiman The Great, a contemporary etching. (Phone)

200 exhibits recall Turkis blidded: "The examination of the siege of Vienna

By the end of July 10,000 people had seen the Münster, Vienna and the Turks 1683-1983 exhibition at the Studtmuseum in Münster, Westphalia. The 300th anniversary of the Turkish

siege of Vienna presents an opportunity of taking a wider look at German-Turkish relations over more than 500 years. The embasis is on Münster in particu-

lar, and about 200 exhibits convey an impression of how ties developed from the Turkish wars of the 15th to 18th centuries.

They were followed by German-Turkish friendship up to and including the present, with its influx of migrant workers from Turkey.

Experts say the range of exhibits in Münster and the didactic conception behind the way in which they are arranged compare well with the much larger exhibitions in Vienna.

vant, wrote in the wall newspaper.

and dropping them none too gently.

their black and blue marks.

and fall back into loneliness.

them my life."

Pretending to be a truncheon-wield-

ing policeman (the truncheon was made

of paper), he manhandled three woman

protesters, dragging them off the street

At breakfast, the women complained

Though fear of physical injury was

the dominant element when the group

analysed its fears, there was also the

fear that the group could fall, that it

could disintegrate and that the members

could lose the feeling of community

Babette, a housewife and mother of

two, rejects the idea that it is all point-

less because the arms race will go on

anyway. Her philosophy is: "I owe

(Hannoversche Allgemeins, 6 August 1983)

Jens Gundlach

about Kalle's roughness, displaying

Ottomans. After the capture of Cons School for demonstrators our tenderness," Kalle, a huge civil ser-

The Christian West then w the offensive and pushed the of the Ottoman Empire back The bition features many pointer to ter and environs dating back "

period, area on several occasions to fig. Turks. Commanders also came!

The last occasion was In 166

Bishop Christoph Bernhard von Co A section of the exhibition ? paintings by the Munster and Grotemeyer, 1864-1946. They pit

idea of Turkish society in the the Ottoman Empire.

ways been a favourite destination mily and school outings. visit to the museum after a picnic comes as an afterthought. museum is picturesquely sited forest path and completely vith its environment.

Helt to the Neanderthal Museum is

ely an end in itself. The valley few kilometres east of Düsseldorf

he head of the valley, the mood is a plaster of Paris reconstruction neanderthalensis, the man who s valley famous. owe his discovery to an early case

conmental destruction. Until the middle of the last century, the was still wild, with dank caves

then quarrying began and its face anged but homo neanderthalen-

September 1856, the Barmer blatt carried this front page item: prising find was recently made in earby Neander Valley. In the of quarrying, which cannot be deenough from a landscape point workers entered a cave that had led with mud over the centuries. While removing they mud, they da human skeleton that would no have been ignored had it not for Dr Fuhlroth from Elberfeld saved the find and examined it."

mewhat hastily, the Bürgerblatt the human being belonged to the ally of flat-heads, of whom there are lisome living in the West of the Unit-

Dr Johann Carl Fuhlroth, a natural Three hundred years ago, or lines teacher, was convinced for the tember 1683, the Turks were not of his life that the skeleton was game reserve that was established a few

HERITAGE

A day out for all the family with the Neanderthal Man



about 60,000 years old and that the man had been washed into the cave by Nosh's Flood. But other experts doubt-

The surgeon Rudolf Virchow, the founder of pathology, never departed from his contention that homo neanderthalensis was a modern-day man who had had rickets as a child and was later plagued by arthritis. He also reckoned that he had received several severe blows on the head during his life.

Dr Fuhlroth was proved right in the end. Neanderthal Man lived between 200,000 and 40,000 BC and was not restricted to the Neander Valley. Skeletons have also been found in the Mediterranean region and the Middle East.

In 1932, a small museum devoted primarily to natural history was established in the valley to provide an adequate setting for the Neanderthal find: the top of a skull, a few ribs and some other bones, 14 pieces in all.

Apart from this, the museum also houses a few other prehistoric remains. But the actual attraction of the valley has been the 23-hecture neighbouring

100000

years later and has the kind of animals that existed in the Neanderthal Man's era: bison, musk oxen, tarpans (a type of wild horse) and deer.

The museum remained unchanged for a long time. The animal reserve became somewhat overgrown and the bison fell prey to disease.

In 1947, a new museum was built with the ambitious aim of providing a "window on the Ice Age." But the plans had to be scrapped when the money ran out. So there is no new museum, but only a redecorated one, with work still going on.

The aim now is to present educational material on pre-history.

Volker Freund, the manager of the society behind the project: "Our most frequent visitors are classes of schoolchildren and we want to continue catering to them."

The new museum can be described as a blend of objective information and prehistoric kitsch.

Naturally, the schoolchildren are much more attracted to the life-sized replicas of Neanderthalers in their glass showcases than to the few scattered bones of genuine Neanderthalers.

The museum will have to continue its efforts to steer clear of becoming an Ice Age Disneyland. And it will have to preserve its educational element.

A reconstructed Neanderthal man's cave is at some point to be manned by a museum guide who will show how Stone Age man made his tools.

Professor Gerhard Bosinski of Cologne University, who has been advising the museum for years, will ensure that the information provided is accurate.



He's outlasted them all . . . Neandertha (Photo: Marianne Kolarik)

The closeness of the cooperation botween the museum and Cologne University is evidenced by the fact that the museum's basement will house one section of the University's Stone Age de-

The same association that is looking after the museum now wants to improve the animal reserve as well. Next year, it will be enlarged to 30 hectares and completely re-organised.

Cologne Zoo has already promised the loan of some of its animals and Mu-Continued on page 15

Communists take their chance

Continued from page 9

tation policy," the DKP student organisation MSB Spartakus succeeded in establishing selective and liberal student organisations.

The success of this cooperation has now prompted the non-communists in the peace movement to accept offers of alliance and organisational assistance from orthodox communists in political fields unrelated to university life. People who were discussion partners

ten years ago while at university now again face each other at the peace movement's regional conferences.

The Committee for Peace, Disarmament and Cooperation (Kofaz) which the DKP founded in 1974 originally presented itself as yet another front oranisation of this country's orthodox Communist Party and was therefore viewed with a certain aloofness.

The hundreds of local committees and initiatives of the Kofaz rarely managed to rally more than 25,000 people a year for its demonstrations. Most of these people were DKP members.

This changed when the public realised that the détente policy of the Schmidt-Genscher government was unable to prevent the Soviet arms buildup. The political discussion increasingly revolved around the military supremacy of the East Bloc and the consequences for the West.

The 1979 dual-track Nato decision

(calling for the deployment of new modium-range missiles if arms limitation talks fail) found relatively little response in the Western media. The press largely restricted itself to straight reporting on day-to-day events.

As a result, the public was uninformed about the actual consequences of the Nato decision. There was growing fear among a minority group that the dualtrack decision would lead to a mounting overkill capacity.

This is where the organisational instruments of the DKP and its front organisations came into their own,

After several months of preparation, this country's orthodox communists, using the Kofaz and the German Peace Union (DFU) as fronts, managed to pass the Krefeld Appeal as far back as November 1980.

The organisers of the event, which was attended by about 1,000 people, used the Nato decision to fuel the public's worry that peace could be in jeopardy.

They seized upon the fear of a nuclear showdown and the willingness of wide segments of our youth to demonstrate against the Bundeswehr and Nato.

In this they were supported by the Young Democrats (the young members' branch of the FDP) and sceptics from the left wing of the SPD.

Hans-Josef Horchem (Hamburger Abendblatt, 15 August 1983)

passing trends, to post-Expressionist

His name is most associated with the Neue Sachlichkeit and magic realism

Radziwill's overriding motif was the cracked and fissured character of the modern world, the encroachment of technology on the landscape and the threat of catastrophe from the cosmos.

Time and again he depicts flying objects hurtling earthwards, strange celestial formations hanging over large landscapes, satellites falling from dark clouds and outsize suns casting a pale

Franz Radziwill was born on 6 February 1895 in Strohhausen, a village near the Weser (and not far from where he spent all his adult life).

He grew up in Bremen and studied art at the municipal art college just before the Great War.

He was originally closely associated with Otto Modersohn and Heinrich Vogeler in Worpswede, then for a while in post-war Berlin with the revolutionary November group.

In his early Expressionist phase he painted hovering figures reminiscent of Chagall and brisk painterly gestures such as were characteristic of Brücke artists Schmidt-Rottluff, Heckel and Pechstein.

He then began to make a name for himself and made friends with Otto Dix and George Grosz.

In 1922 he moved to Dangast, where the Brucke group had earlier painted,

Düsseldorf art college but dismissed two years later as a cultural Bolshevik

He was rediscovered at the end of the 1960s when a major exhibition of his work was held in Cologne, Further shows of his work were staged, includ-

Continued from page 9

The soft line was taken and there was

Policemen were rarely referred to as

Bullen (a derogatory term similar to

"pig") and the general tone was rather

The participants pinned their hopes

on the individual police officers' willing-

ness to talk it out. They were trying to

work out methods that would enable

them to get to the human being behind

the shield and helmet by such means as

sitting upright and looking the police-

They were agreed that they would dis-

perse peacefully the moment violent mi-

norities entered the picture and that

they would even form a protective wall

"We must grow strong without losing

between the rabble and the police.

peaceiul.

man in the eye.

their jobs and because they were simply

Radziwill's 'The Strike,' 1931.

and his work branded as deprayed. During the Third Reich he travelled widely. After the war he regained popularity for a short spell, but was forgotten again in the heyday of abstract art.

Vienna was relieved, and larged hibitions are being held in the capital to commemorate the ear

The three stages in Germali relations, war, friendship and is sent day, are strikingly only Münster by exhibits that inches ings, documents, textiles, po

coins and weapons and equipms Most exhibits are on loss for vate collections. They include century "Turkish spoils" from the Ruhr.

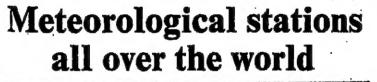
A particularly valuable exhibitallegorical picture painted in Bartholomaus Spranger for the Roman Emperor Rudolf II call Kaiser and the Reich as Victors

by the Turks in 1453 the Ottom pire kept Central Europe al breath. There were hostilities for ries, and the tide was not tank

the troops were commanded by

Another section deals with Go Turkish ties in the present day. Co five centuries reflect the com

(Nordwest Zeitung 10/





supplied the data arranged in sec-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency

liese figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the

tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate,

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:

North and South America. 172 pp., DM 22.801 Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80; Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80; Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80



Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden I

Sonny boy's answer is short and to the point, "if you're taking home another of those sex films I don't see why I shouldn't have a zombie."

His mother is at a loss for an answer, so they call it quits.

Back home in the peace and quiet of their own home, and thousands of others all over the country, families draw the curtains and settle down in their armchair for a video session.

They watch cannibals gouging out the guts of their victims, iron chains clank round human necks and pulled tight until the necks snap, and people screaming in pain as they are tortured.

This perverted film fare is viewed on TV and taken in with cagle eyes by young people in particular. Video has attained craze proportions.

If trade sources can be taken as any guide there seems to be a burgeoning demand for perversion, horror, blood and gore.

Figures are readily available to support the claim that there is a demand for perverted entertainment.

About 4,000 cassotte titles are available at video lending libraries with a total stock of 1.4 million cassettes, and 45 per cent of turnover comes in the categories "war," "action" and "horror"

"Adventure," "crime" and "Western" cassettes account for a further quarter of loans, "erotio" films for a fürther 12 per cent.

Films for children and young people trail well behind in the also-ran category, making up a mere seven per cent of

The Germans seem to have become a nation of video consumers. Nowhere in the world, not even in TV-mad America, is the percentage of homes with video equipment as high.

One household in 10 already has a video set, and in three years' time it will be an estimated one household in three or even every other home.

Almost everyone will then have access to video facilities that enable them to arrange a personal programme of screen entertainment.

It is hardly surprising that children and young people are no exception to the general increase in demand for private viewing.

The leisure activities of young people nowadays can be classified as the three Os, it has been said: audio, video and

Of the three, video is gaining increas-

四個

MODERN LIVING

Viewing standards hit rock bottom as video booms



ing importance. Porn was long top of the video pops, but the trend among both juveniles and adults is now toward more bloodcurdling fare.

People who have risen from the dead, sadists and butchers of men, werewolves and other animals in human form (or vice-versa) are what the kids clamour for at the videotheque.

A ban on selling the film to juveniles issued by the Bonn government agency that vets books, comics, magazines and films for the young is definitely a scal of quality as the kids see it.

And when 10- to 15-year-olds get together for a session of really sickening video violence it is a kind of chicken test along the lines of: "I never would have thought he could have sat through something like that without feeling ill."

Getting hold of suitable cassettes and putting a programme together are seen by young people as a kind of sport, and as matters stand, blacklisting or no blacklisting, there is little to stop them from hiring the material.

If their parents don't have the right films on hire, maybe the neighbours will have something, and many schoolkids earn a little pocket money on the side by lending their parents' video cassettes to classmates.

Older brothers and sisters are roped in if the dealer refuses to lend blacklisted material to juveniles.

Many a youth worker has unwittingly supplied a youth club or home with what seemed to be a harmless cassette but turned out to be hot stuff.

Politicians and officials responsible for looking after the young are increasingly conscious of the fact that serious problems lie shead.

There has certainly been no lack of verbal commitments to do something about video cassettes that pervert the morals of the young.

From the North Rhine-Westphallan Justice Ministry in Düsseldorf to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Hanover everyone is agreed that something must be done.

It is high time the powers that be did something to afford young people some

Who manufactures what?

prices, track down special:

buying at lower prices.

at the ready.

Find suppliers and products.

send for quotations, compare

sources of supply, cut costs by

This is a reference work every

buying department should have

Easy to use, just like an

encyclopaedia:

Products, including 9,000 trade

alphabetically, complete with

marks, are arranged

protection. But who are the powers that be and what can they do?

So far, or so it would seem, the Bonn government agency mentioned carlier has been solely responsible. But it can only take action of any kind if requested to do so by, say, a local authority youth department official.

What happens is that a film is submitted for vetting and, maybe, then blacklisted.

Often enough the blacklisted film is simply reissued with a fresh title and sent back to the video libraries where it continues to do a roaring trade.

The Bonn agency has strictly limited resources and is not equipped to handle the number of applications it is getting these days.

Its manpower was recently increased. but now youth departments are taking a closer look at the video problem mattors are getting out of hand for the Bonn civil servants.

Last year the youth department in Neuss, near Düsseldorf, applied for no fewer than 744 video cassette films to be blacklisted. About 200 films in all have so far

been blacked, 600 applications are still being processed and new applications are coming in at the rate of 20 a month. After lengthy hesitation the Bonn government has finally decided to amend

the current Youth Protection Bill to deal with the video problem. The aim is to introduce a voluntary self-censorship system similar to the scheme that has been run for decades

by the German film industry. Cassettes would then be vetted by a panel consisting of local authority officials and representatives of the film industry and certified suitable for certain

Films that are considered unsultable for young people in general may not be sold to juveniles. Advertising them is prohibited. They can only be sold under the counter or in special rooms to which kids have no access.

The Bill is to be enacted by next spring at the latest.

The law enforcement agencies are also taking a keener interest in the subject. In the first six months of this year public prosecutor's offices in North Rhine-Westphalia have launched proceedings in 359 cases of marketing actionable video cassettes.

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Last year the number of on CHILDREN

Doubts have been mixel ther moves of this kind in Sailing 'effective therapy' Rudolf Stefen, head of

agency, does not feel volume ship arrangements are like very effective. Blacklisting alone is mone his view because an offendere

ble to imprisonment, where against age-limit regulation, little more than nominal fine.

Too much play is made to sting as a method of helping juveneyed talk about the danger lies with severe behaviourial probpeople. What, Herr Stefen is a having startling results, accordadults? It is adult demand the tale head of a psychology clinic,
film-makers to keep the output flessor Klaus Schenck told a meetThere is little point in wood hat six-month cruises under sail
people are so keen on home! shelping to integrate into society
has seen so many in his time? It who had previously been exin a position to express a lead by aggressive and totally without

in a position to express a ky aggressive and totally without

"Horror films," he says, "in elessor Schenck, who is attached to on an aspect of human pens avensburg state clinic in Bavaria, has so far been paid little sites the cruises were no cure-all. But Parents may be starting loss tack voyage: more in public about their delavioural problems had largely video viewing but they tend a peared pocritical, says SPD Bundes stients were able for the first time Klaus Lennartz.

He discussed the subject with a normal working day.

at a secondary school in Fitch most all patients were able to find Cologne, and found that normal quotes the experience of a 17.5 were prepared to admit that is quotes the experience of a 17.5 access kids had to video equipage to ketch, the Anna Catharina, which cassettes was in their own home agrees between 14 and 18 who

Force or persuasion such voyage the yacht is manned

Here stefen feels there are wind and tide and the realisation ways in which to emdicate the they are all together in a daily fight. There must either be a total in they are all together in a daily fight. There must either be a total in they are all together in a daily fight. There must either be a total in they are all together in a daily fight. There must be persuaded or thing the six months there is no this line of business voluntaring the six months there is no this line of business voluntaring. The first option would are the consorship, which he says is as a cooking, laundry, scrubbing, direction non-one would wall thing, repairing in addition to the cond, he feels, might be feasible the boys were in hospital, said Proas Bertelsmann-Verlag and is a Sohenek, they would have no descher Rundfunk, have announced that to make. On board they are part for voluntary restraint in their of decision-making process.

horror film cassettes.

But there could be enough tharbour formalities, get drinking flicts of interest. Westdeutsday on board and prepare the boat for funk as a broadcasting sale strongly opposed to video to tee, they have to take part in competes for the attention of Sency drills.

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220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany logard have a tough job. There is no

otherwise be patients in psychia-

live therapists and alx boys. There is

ect therapy. But the dependence

by have to take care of the customs

Catharina is quite an adventure.

is for an experienced seaman who

handle the boat on the high seas, must be skilled in a trade and ex-

Video boom Continued from page 14

from its shareholding in Bavarialischaft, a company that owns bidiary, Euro-Video, that is a mar-

o-one can say for sure whether self-sant is feasible given such commer-links. But Herr Stefen says the hordaze is just a wave that will pass time like any other.

In the long run even zombles are sure

One audiences sooner or later. Sabine Etzold

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 20 August 1983)

for aggressive misfits way of escaping their difficult patients. This leads to close personal ties with

> be forged in a hospital." In part the crew does various environmental and social jobs including helping with harvests and cleaning bea-

the youngsters - ties that could never

The boat is in permanent radio contact with the Ravensburg clinic. During the cruise, efforts are made to

find apprenticeships. The experiment has been so successful that other ships are likely to be

Professor Schenck: "The boys can now cope, both physically and mentally, with a normal working day. What they had to weather on board was a lot more taxing than the frustration in dayto-day life.

"These youngsters have acquired the self-confidence they need to tackle the future."

Bureaucrats don't like the project. That's because a vessel somewhere out on the Mediterranean is out of reach of the supervisory authorities.

But the yacht is always full because many youth authorities at local level 'do believe in it. They often act on their own initiative and send youngsters to join the yacht, accepting full responsible

Schenck: "On the one hand, the youth authorities are grateful for such improvised alternatives to keeping these youngsters in hospitals or other institutions and are quite prepared to support the project. On the other hand, this kind of experiment clashes with bureaucra-

Therapy under full canvas . . . the 'Anna Catharina'. Most of the youngsters were hospita-

But on board is a lot cheaper than themselves and others and because normal juvenile institutions cannot give them the psychiatric care they need.

Schenck: "Most of them come from broken homes. They're apathetic, don't know what to do with themselves and are often aggressive."

They are a nightmare for the hospital

lised because they might be a danger to

"Actually, hospitals like ours are not the right place for them. They don't consider themselves patients but people persecuted by society. They want to withdraw from this society and they don't really want to undergo therapy.

"The psychiatric environment is repulsive to them; yet willingness to undergo treatment is the main prerequisite for its success."

Some hospital staff resent the "luxury psychiatry" that gives youngsters

what they themselves could never afford: six months at sea.

keeping them in hospital. Keep aboard the Annu Catharina is DM165 a day almost DM100 less than in hospital.

Sailing as a therapy is not new. For some years another yacht, Outlaw, has been making cruises in the North Sea. manned by juvenile delinquents.

Lake Constance has for some years had a similar project for blind, deafmute, paralysed and mentally retarded youngsters, backed by local yacht clubs.

This form of therapy, which enables individual disabled youths to find their role in a community where each depends on the other, is sponsored by the Handicap Segler Gilde. One of its members is Raimund Deibele, an educationalist-and social worker who owns the Anna Catharina.

Jürgen Adamek (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 13 August 1983)

Special ward and special staff for young cancer victims

The children's clinic at Bonn univer-sity hospital is one of the most advanced in Germany. One ward has been set aside exclusively for cancer victims.

Dr Udo Bode, who is in charge of the ward, says: "The treatment of children with cancer has to be extremely intensive. In fact, it should be the same as a patient receives in an intensive care unit; this is where many German hospitals still fall short."

The nursing and medical staff in Bonn have been trained to an unmatched degree of excellence.

Since children with cancer need not only intensive medical but psychologimeet every evening to discuss innovations and improvements and talk about the children's psychological problems.

These meetings have resulted in a psychotherapeutic self-help group for the staff. The idea is to use psychoanalysis to enable the doctors and nurses to cope with the death of children.

"Though we should be used to death ground us, it is still a burden for us, Even though today every other child suffering from leukaemia survives, every one that dies is a blow. This not the type of nine-to-five job where you can simply down your tools and go home," says Dr Bode.

He imported the new approach from the USA where he worked at the National Cancer Institute, specialising in paediatric oncology, i.e. tumours in

"A few German university and municipal hospitals now have paediatric oncologists on their staffs, but they are very few and far between," Dr Bode

Specialisation was necessary because malignant tumours in children had become increasingly curable during the past 20 years.

"The rising rate of recovery has changed the function of doctors treating to ease dying for them; now, they are actually curing them", he says.

About half the children in the ward have leukaemia. The other half have cancer of the kidneys, bones, eyes and brain. More than half can be saved, though for how long is still uncertain because the surveys span only ten years. Time will tell whether they can survive to old age.

The parents of children suffering from cancer have formed an association in Bonn for mutual help to deal with everything from financial problems to baby-sitting.

The German Cancer Fund has not

subsidised the Bonn hospital initiative because it does not want to set a precedent. Caring for the sick is a responsibility of local government.

The Cancer Fund is now promoting the transplantation of bone marrow in

There was some resignation in Dr Bode's voice when he stressed that costintensive work is. Difficult when there isn't much public money available,

Although the Cancer Fund's argument is essentially sound, it is hard to understand why it cannot support the Bonn project, especially in view of the deep personal commitment of the staff. Evi Kell

(Die Welt, 8 August 1983)

Neanderthal

Continued from page 13

nich's Hellabrunn Zoo will provide some bison in exchange for musk oxen. This will ensure that the valley re-

mains attractive to trippers. Incidentally, few people know that the Neanderthal is not named after the

famous man found in the valley but after the religious poet Joachim Nean-der (1650-1680). The Neander Valley might well have inspired his most famous hymn: Lobe den Herren, den mächtigen König der Ehren.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 August 1983)



Routes to tour in Germany

The Swabian Alb Route

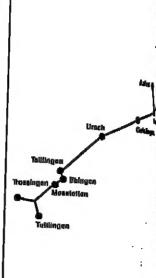
German roads will get you there. South of Stuttgart the Swabian Alb runs north-east from the Black Forest. It is a range of hills full of fossilised reminders of prehistory. It has a blustery but healthy climate. so have good walking shoes with you and scale a few heights as you try out some of the 6,250 mlles of marked paths. Dense forests, caves full of stalactites and stalagmites, ruined castles and rocks that invite you to clamber will ensure variety.

You will also see what you can't see from a car: rare flowers and plants. The route runs over 125 miles through health resorts and nature reserves, passing Baroque churches, late Gothic and Rococo architecture and Hohenzollern Castle, home of the German Imperial family.

Swabian Alb Route be your

1 View of the Hegau region,

Visit Germany and let the





4 Urach 5 Hohenzollern Castle

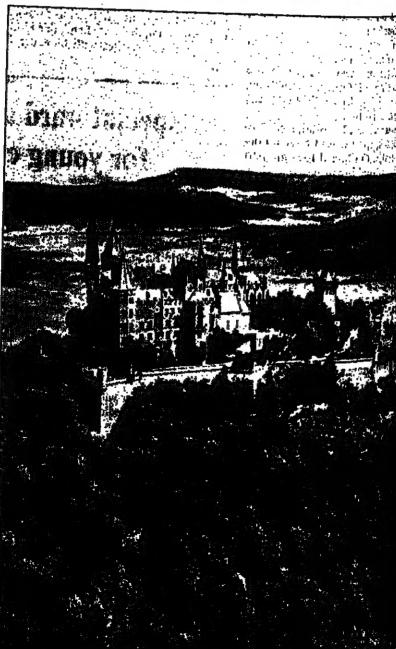
near Tuttlingen

2 Heidenheim

3 Nördlingen

DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV







leader Bernd Neu-

city-state of Bremen, Hans is likely to be returned as But he will probably lose his abmajority. His CDU opponent is

merge has been rife for almost a Few think that the CDU and the uld be able to rally a workable

most likely possibility seems to walition between the biggest par-be SPD and the CDU, despite reallons in the SPD rank and file.

ien now has three parties and doupings: SPD, CDU and FDP, party status, plus three deputhe Bremen Greens (BGL) and of the Green and Liberal Group."

latter consists of the BGL break-Peter Willers and the FDP break-

ers has joined the national Green (which is represented in the Bunag) and has been put at the top of icket for the Bremen election.

chroder, who was supposed to have sented liberal elements of the nadal Greens, fell prey to intrigues by her Communist Party of Germany D) and Communist Federation of thy (KBW) cadre men among the

make matters even more confusthere is the Betrieblich-Alternative (BAL) that likes to display a green here and there although it is no tet in Bremen that this group is thed by Germany's orthodox Comie as the KPD).

The campaign and the ultimate deciy the voters is inextricably tled to shipbuilding industry's votes.

temen's economically weak struchas been dealt an added blow by Klocknerhütte, which is hard hit by steel crisis, the shipping slump and usning war. It is integience by

Astrophic mass layoffs. Merger talks between the endangered yards AO Weser, Vulkan and ig Lloyd have bogged down.

he SPD Senate (cabinet) under Koschnick has to act rather than tovide guidelines.

is a shareholder of Vulkan, the cityde also a shipyard owner. In fact, 'lesult of moves by Vulkan coper Thyssen-Bornemisza, who sold shares under the counter, Bremen inds itself holding the controlling est in Vulkan.

he Senate therefore now finds itself dual responsibility,

HOME AFFAIRS

Shipbuilding crucial factor in Bremen election

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

The Opposition CDU and FDP in their turn are more or less obliged to toe the lines of their party friends in the Bonn government.

And then Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff made Bremen's hackles rise when he said that the shipyard troubles were not all that bad and that there was certainly no crisis.

The people of Bremen don't agree. In any event, the shipyards are the main topic of conversation - not only because some 11,000 jobs are in direct jeopardy but also because of the disastrous consequences any collapse would have on the shipyards' suppliers and other related industries.

In addition, it is only natural that all parties should be wooing yard workers for their votes.

Four years ago, the SPD managed to capture the absolute majority by a margin of only a few hundred votes.

Bremen's CDU leader, Bernd Neumann, is now trying to make use of the fact that he has free access to his party's national chairman, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who is prepared to talk with anybody, be it works councils or the Senate, when the shipyards are at issue.

The gruffness with which Kohl's predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, dealt with his fellow SPD members at a state convention is still fresh in everybody's me-

But Chancellor Kohl stubbornly demands concrete plans if he is to do anything on the grounds that he does not want to pour the taxpayer's money into a bottomless pit.

Cumpaigning Social Democrats in their turn point to the fact that it was their Chancellor who saved the Vulkan yard from capsizing when it miscalculated regarding a navy order for frig-

With Lambsdorff in his pack of cards, state FDP leader Horst-Jürgen Lahmann clearly holds the worst hand.

But he is a clever go-between, which is made the easier by the fact that the Bremen administrators in such sectors as labour and economic affairs cut a poor figure in terms of expertise and determination with trade unionists. works councils, management boards, the general public and even their own party. Karl Willms, who is responsible

patiently. He can do this because he is from Bremerhaven, and the Bremerhaven SPD has always been a vote getter that has offset the losses of the Bremen SPD. This has put it in a strong posi-

Therefore, no matter what they think about Willms and no matter how much they urge Koschnick to rid himself of his economic and labour affairs senator - at least in his present post - there is nothing Koschnick can do if the Bremerhaven SPD flexes its muscles.

In any event, nobody can tell whether

Continued on page 4



Bremen mayor Hans Koschnick ... absolute majority unlikely.

Hesse CDU candidate accuses SPD of 'being worn out'

he Hesse election will be crucial for L CDU and SPD. The CDU's new top candidate, Frankfurt's Mayor Walter Wallmann, wants to finish in Hesse what Chancellor Helmut Kohl has ushered in Bonn; the vaunted about-

He says that decades in government have worn out the SPD.

Wallmann's idea is to form a government with the FDP, which did not make it into the assembly in the last election.

The FDP, on the other hand, is only prepared to enter into a coalition if the CDU falls to win the absolute majority. The CDU's main argument in its bit

to replace the SPD government is the "Red-Green see-sawing," i. e. the selective cooperation between the Social Democrats and the Greens which has caused nothing but damage since the 1982 Hesso election.

To demonstrate the ability of its top candidate, the CDU points to the success Wallmann has had as Frankfurt's mayor in boosting the economy and so creating new jobs or preventing layoffs. As Wallmann himself puts it: "I'll

only mention a few catchwords such as housing, bypass roads, energy supply and environmental protection." If he loses, Wallmann does not want

to become the Opposition leader. Hesse SPD leader Holger Börner, the caretaker Prime Minister, and his team

the two major parties in the assembly could govern without a partner. Börner works on the assumption that

the conservatives' landslide victory in the March national election will be followed by disenchantment over the fact that the upturn promised by Kohl has failed to materialise.

The SPD, whose platform is secure jobs, workers' rights and stepped up environmental protection, hopes to become the strongest political force in Hesse once more.

Only if that happens can his party revive the golden age under the legendary Prime Minister Georg August Zinn.

Börner has repeatedly made it clear that he would like it best if only his party and the CDU were returned to the

Asked what his attitude towards the Greens would be if the assembly found itself in a stalemate again, he said ho would worry about that when the time came, if it came.

The Greens, who opposed the dissolution of the assembly, hope to be as successful as in 1982.

But this time they want to make a bid for direct political power, according to their state spokesman Werner Wenz: "The other parties are in no position to solve the problems by themselves."

One of the Greens' key slogans in the 1982 campaign was "No additional runway for Frankfurt airport."

Their opposition to the enlargement of the airport, the further development of the Biblis nuclear power station and the installation of a processing plant for nuclear waste in Hesse gave them eight per cent of the popular vote and nine seats in the assembly last year.

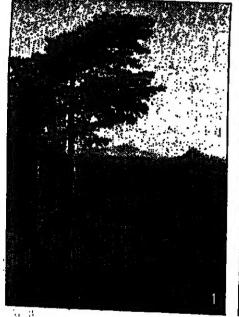
State FDP leader and top candidate Wolfgang Gerhardt makes no bones about the fact that this will be a makeor-break election for his party.

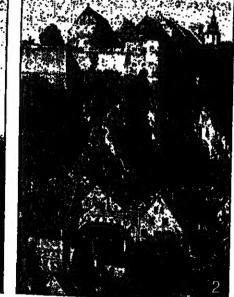
The Hesse FDP, which has been out of the assembly for a year, is trying to make the voters understand that this party is a must because the CDU cannot form a government without a coalition partner. Moreover, the FDP stresses, the major parties need a liberal watchdog.

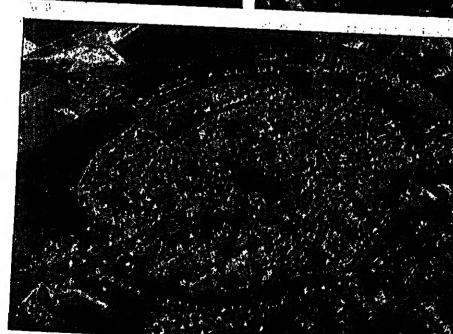
Gerhardt says he is not afraid of the breakaway Liberal Democrats whose votes would come from the SPD.

Albert Bechthold, Fred Mühlhausen. Burkhard Rexin

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 17 August 1983)











Opponents: Hesse Premier Holger Börner, SPD (left) and Walter Wallmann, his CDU challenger.

A Soviet specialist goes back to Bonn

The appointment of Andreas Meyer-Landrut to succeed the retiring Bernd von Staden as state secretary at the Bonn Foreign Office is as much a gain for Bonn as it is a loss for German-Soviet relations.

It can safely be said that Meyer-Landrut, Germany's eighth ambassador to the Soviet Union, has been its best.

He speaks Russian fluently and could therefore conduct all his negotiations without an interpreter - unlike most other Western ambassadors who neither speak the language nor wish to learn it.

It is hard to imagine anyone who does not speak French or English being sent to Paris or Washington.

But Meyer-Landrut's parents come from Estonia's capital, Tallinn, where Russian is widely spoken. He has also studied Slavic literature, which gave him another advantage.

His full and determined use of his facility with the language enabled him to move with great easo in Moscow's diplomatic circles.

Any other ambassador who visited the Moscow miracle healer Djunna Davitashvili as often as he did would have caused raised eyebrows.

What matters is that the case with which he moved in the Soviet Union an other than official occasions was appreciated by his hosts.

Though not terrible outgoing and not given to enjoying large parties, Meyer-

A THE REAL PROPERTY.

pernd von Staden, State Secretary at

the Bonn Foreign Office and a top

eight months before his official retire-

The move has not come as a surprise

his career have had their effect on his

In June 1981, Foreign Minister Gens-

of the huge Foreign Office

cher appointed von Staden as "chief

after a surprisingly short stint as foreign

affairs adviser to Chancellor Helmut

Schmidt. The appointment was the last

and the most important milestone in his

He weathered the vaunted about-turn

and prevented the equally vaunted

"continuity" from becoming empty

Von Staden had no reason to worry

about having to change his political

to Bonn insiders.

career.

friends with many Moscow officials and private individuals, which helped him greatly in his work. When travelling in the provin-

the local party bosses, some of whom are members of the Politburo. Nothing like this is known among the other Wes-

tern ambassadors. Some people took offence at his refusing to play the role of "father of the German colony" in Moscow, preferring to concentrate on his diplomatic work. But this benefited Bonn-Moscow rela-

His ambassadorship (he assumed the post in October 1980) fell in an unfavourable phase when East-West relations were deteriorating.

Meyer-Landrut first saw service in Moscow as a young attaché in 1957. From 1966 to 1969, he was press attaché in Moscow, later becoming head of the Soviet desk at the Bonn Foreign Office. From there, he went up a rung to take over the whole East Bloc department.

He thus observed and played a role the détente process of those years. But one of the most difficult tasks he had to master was the dual function of emphatically putting across the West's



point of calling on senior Soviet official Vassily Kusnezov.

and hasty responses.

He rarely talks about this aspect of his work and when he does it is with a tortured expression and in a strangely roundabout way.

Though he never really says it in so many words, he does show dismay at the dilletantism in the way the West has handled the Soviet Union.

everything they learned in Moscow once they return to Bonn. This is unlikely to happen with State

Secretary Andreas Meyer-Landrut. And since there is little likelihood that East-West relations will improve in the near future the appointment of a man thoroughly familiar with Moscow was a sound move.

ces, he made a Andreas Meyer-Landrut (left) as Bonn envoy in Moscow, with

collective stand on Afghanistan, Poland and other conflict areas while at the same time protecting German-Soylet ties from the consequences of extreme

Quite a few diplomats soon forget national Greens?

Will both Green groupings

the cards.

how big the bite will be.

Uwe Engelbrecht (Stuttgurter Zeitung, 26 August 1983)

Von Staden, diplomat and policy maker, retires

lations with America have always been one of the main objectives of German foreign policy and von Staden's main task. Before his short interlude at the Chancellery, he spent six

Bernd von Staden (right), as Bonn Ambassador in Washing - ambassador to Wa-(Photo: dps) shington. He described this time as his most important dipiomatic experience.

policy maker has decided to retire only He stayed at the Embassy until 1979 and thus covered Henry Kissinger's entire period as US secretary of state, ably representing German interests.

The many offices he has held during Von Staden's career is exemplary for a modern diplomat who is not only an administrator but a policy maker as

After a spell at the German Embassy the then president of the European Council, Walter Halistein, made him the cabinet chief of the then rapidly growing Council.

What von Staden experienced there was five years of political dynamism that was far removed from the much deplored bureaucratic petrification of today's EEC institutions.

Von Staden later went to the Foreign Office under Walter School, when he played a major part in formulating and realising the treaties with the East Bloc.

Stable and, is possible, improved re-retary he convinced through his calm, Both as ambassador and as state sec-

well-informed and businessilke manner. Two years ago he really looked forward to his work as state secretary. His request for premature retirement now therefore seems to indicate that not all the hopes he pinned on this post have materialised.

In any event, von Staden was never short of work. He criss-crossed the world on the foreign minister's behalf though never quite gaining the influence of his predecessor, van Well. Van Well was Genscher's closest adviser,

policy formulator and propagandist. When Hildegard Hamm-Brücher fell prey to the "about-turn", von Staden inherited her post as coordinator of German-American relations - on top of all his other burdens.

His last official job will be to accompany President Karl Carstens to America where he will attend celebrations marking this event.

Bernd von Staden is to be succeeded by Germany's ambassador to Moscow, Andreas Meyer-Landrut,

The fact that a North America man is to be replaced by a Moscow specialist shows the importance the Kohl-Genscher government attributes to the further development of relations with the East Bloc. It does not signify a change in political priorities but simply the difficulty of the job.

Bernd von Staden's retirement will strip Bonn's foreign affairs scene of one of its hallmarks of quality.

Thomas Meyer (Kolner Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 August 1983) Bremen electrasour

But even disregarding inter-squabbles and bureaucraft

somebody will have to payle

Everybody realises that the

layoffs. The question is, hour

works council chairman Fix

yard disaster.

ticians' intention is.

a change in this post would by Stronger pressures cause health danger at work

Before going to the policy TUTTGARTER the works councils and the kers union want to know what MARGINICATION OF

York can make you mentally ill: the pressure of competition for Against this background to growing dependence on automabuck-passing between the home and robots, increasing pressure to ment and the Bremen Sensit is an above-average performance came up with a remarkable for vess opportunity for individual activates.

häuser has been given fount these can all be problems at work, the BGL ticket. This is a sate they were discussed at length by exhits grouping manages to with of various kinds at the Protestant cent of the poll. This is needed the Academy in Tutzing, Bavaria. hiversity lecturers, trade unionists. The magic five per cent is he is councillors, psychologists, socio-

ponderables in this election; it sand social workers all had plenty FDP, who have always policity in general analysis.

Bremen, manage to return to be they mentioned risks and worrisome bly? And what about the BO, can but falled to answer the basic national Greener? tion, which was whether and how ital illness could be prevented at

Will both Green groupings that illness could be prevented at one get in? And if only one reliable which? Will there be one Grant work basically keeps you healthy, acplus the FDP or will the assembling to Dr Michael Freese, from sist of the national Green, the said line. It was productive, kept you acpelled the national Green, the said line is given you a meaning in life and be be be be be be be said.

Everything is possible, lack work was the prerequisite if spare total splintering of the Green is was to be meaningfully recognised potential with 4.9 per cent of the was to be meaningfully recognised going to two Green groupings with, then, do people so often have somewhat less than one per call backes, bad nerves, stomach trounching. And what if the FM plaints at work?

Winds up with 4.9 per cent? In tembers of the medical profession the cards.

the cards.

FDP leader Lahmann has any in the best of the medical profession for the wants an SPD-FDP coalidate belongs and can be simply too social Democrats lose their in terms of quantity.

The Liberal Democrats (Lin in having too heavy demands made broke away from the FDP, want liber and from not being asked to do the FDP out of the legislature (at high at work.

Greens). They are nibbling at the lobert Fischer, a Bavarian Labour voter potential; but nobody at listry official, said: "The world of how big the bite will be.

Notes potential; but nobody a listry official, said: "The world of how big the bite will be,

The CDU is trying to spears manlike and expects a coalities in who make increasing use of technical from the SPD should the FDP at lay.

Many people are no longer able to and should one or two Green per manning in their work."

be represented in the assembles in he assembles in any event. Bremen CDU to the he has no doubt whatever that mention with the sights levelled on he in the party, the economic sills of the party, the economic sills of the party, the economic sills of the person affected subjectively ticket. Hollweg, got a place on the with person affected subjectively ticket. Hollweg is generally repair is it to be."

The BGL is also prepared by the person affected subjectively into a coalition and even form as a proper of the party of the party of the person affected subjectively into a coalition and even form as a proper of the person affected subjectively into a coalition and even form as a proper of the person affected subjectively into a coalition and even form as a proper of the person affected subjectively into a coalition and even form as a proper of the person affected subjectively into a coalition and even form as a proper of the person affected subjectively into a coalition and even form as a proper of the person affected subjectively into a coalition and even form as a proper of the person affected subjectively into a coalition and even form as a proper of the person affected subjectively into a coalition and even form as a proper of the person affected subjectively into a coalition and even form as a proper of the person affected subjectively into a coalition and even form as a proper of the person affected subjectively into a coalition and even form as a proper of the person affected subjectively burdens on the person affected subjectively burdens on the person affected subjectively burdens on the person affected subjectively burdens and the person affected subjectively burdens on the person affect

But since they do not wall a the strain was greater when there mate as existed in Hamburg is to longer any opportunity of havand as still exists in Hesse, they are a quick chat with workmates, when pared to make a deal with its sill the strain relied on the work of the man specific issues.

And since, unlike other State is table to influence the course of problics, Bremen cannot dissolve its inclin himself.

must stay in office for the full for the was also greater when relations

term, such a solution seems until the workmates and superiors were felt—at least with the present los be tension-laden and there was no

men in control.

But all this is speculation, Or lielly.

Yely few votes could swing make? Problems thus arose whenever the number of ways. Niels N. von this course and content of work were felt to (Deutsches Allgemeines Source). Be entirely determined by others.

Mrgen Buresch, a psychologist em-

ployed by BMW in Munich, said: "Increasing automation is accompanied by a striking switch from physical to men-

But the effect on the individual varies and depends to a considerable extent on factors connected with private life.

"People don't arrive at work as complete blanks," as one delegate put it. "They come from personal relationships and contexts."

The pressure of unemployment (or the threat of it) weighs heavily on many. They are worried stiff by constant anxiety over job security. Four out of 10 were dissatisfied with

their present jobs, said Professor Splegel of Frankfurt University, but nearly everyone was anxious at all costs to hang on to his job.

In other words, competition is growing flercer. People are increasingly prepared to take on jobs that call for lower qualifications.

The atmosphere at work is deteriorating. Isolation at work is on the increase. Many people even run health risks and don't report sick even when they are seriously ill. Prevention, such as time off at a health resort, is totally ne-

Older people, the disabled, women and foreigners are particularly hard-hit by the mental repercussions of tougher

working conditions. Unemployment is three times as high among women in comparison with men,

a Tutzing working party noted. Women workers not only bear the

home and family. What with the high level of unemployment among men they feel they must justify going out to work at all. So women are more disposed than

dual burden of working and running a

men to conform in response to this mental strain. They are also more liable to suffer from bouts of depression and to resort to drugs and drink.

Women who are unskilled workers are considered the category who are most likely to suffer from mental strain at work. Foreigners are another problem

group. As a rule they combine all the disadvantages. Many are increasingly suffering from the feeling that they are

They feel threatened by legal insecurity in respect of work permits and whether they can bring their families to

After 10 or 12 years of work in Germany many of them suffer from exhaustive depression and symptoms of psychosomatic illness.

How to cope with the problem? All at Tutzing agreed that one alm must be to extend the leeway for activity by the individual at work.

Reducing stress factors alone was not enough, Heribert Fleber, a Siemens works councillor, said: "Staff must work more independently, either in groups or on their own."

Practical proposals put forward inciuded reducing multiple strains, improving break arrangements, more flexitime and no more anonymous spot checks on output.

The gathering may have succeeded in outlining the problems but it was unable to make effective suggestions on how to counteract stress and mental illness at work.

> Ursula Hocker (Stuttgarter Nachrichton, 23 August 1983)

Relentless march of the computer monitor screen



Working at visual display units, or computer monitor screens, continues to be a controversial subject. Many people are sceptical and don't relish the prospect of joining the club.

But they seem unlikely to be able to avoid the inevitable for much longer. According to one estimate the informatics market will increase by between 7.5 and 10 per cent a year by 1990.

In a growth market five per cent will e accounted for by office technology. Market research by Emnid. of Biele-

feld, for IBM Deutschland could argua- of work. oly relieve people's anxieties. According to the report's findings in-

itial dislike of the VDU gradually gives way to incipient feelings of sympathy. In other words, people get to like working at a monitor screen. Of 3,071 non-users 75 per cent were

opposed to the box, whereas 89 per cent of 1,504 users questioned were all in fayour of the new technology.

Yet despite this positive outlook on the part of users, by no means everyone was entirely satisfied with VDU working conditions.

They favoured improvements, but not to the screen itself. Only 18 per cent had complaints about the screen, such as

poor adjustability for use, typeface, functions, programmes, contrast and

Thirty-four per cent were critical of the room where they worked: its size, temperature, the light and noise, for example. The survey undertook a critical exa-

mination of the connection with VDU work and physical well-being.

Twenty-four per cent of users complained of physical effects such as eye trouble, cramp and headaches that they attributed to "screen" work.

But a survey of 1,585 people who work at assorted jobs that have nothing to do with computers shows that about one working person in four constantly feels ill in one way or another because

The Bielefeld market research institute feels nonetheless there is a link between feeling physically unwell and the kind of work people do.

The length of time per day spent at the screen is also felt to be a contributo-

It reaches the conclusion that work and working conditions must be well thought out, that work must be varied and VDU work limited to two to three hours a day with flexible break arrange-

These provisions are felt to be best likely to satisfy future VDU users. Karen Söhler

(Die Welt, 23 August 1983)

Warning over continuing bid for growth

The industrialised countries must L come to terms with zero growth, says Heinz Keller, president of the Fraunhofer Society, the Munich-based scientific research association.

"Limits to growth have been reached, economic cycles are growing shorter and growth rates smaller," he says.

The Fraunhofer Society has a staff of 3,000 at 30 research institutes all over the Federal Republic of Germany. It is the largest research organisation of its kind in the country.

Its research work is carried out in roughly equal proportions for the government, under contract to industrial customers and for purposes of its own.

Dr Keller, who holds a PhD in chemistry, retires in September after nine years at the helm of the organisation.

. Economic growth such as occurred in the 1950s and 1960s was exceptional, he feels, and comparable only with the boom that followed the Franco-Prussian War of 1870/71.

Many domestic markets were now saturated, consumer goods lasted longer and many export markets were running dry because countries were growing increasingly indebted.

An "economic miracle of the second kind" was conceivable, however, inasmuch as progress in productivity was continuing.

The rationalisation rate, which is currently running at between two and a half and three per cent, was likely if anything to increase.

Dr Keller is strongly in favour of shorter working hours. If the trend continues unemployment will increase until the end of the decade.

Remedies include early retirement; an extra year at school and, on a voluntary basis, part-time jobs or a four-day

working week. The 35-hour week, he says, is by no means as nonsensical as it is often made out to be, although it cannot be intro-

duced with no loss of pay. Dr Keller is not just a scientist; ho used to be on the board of directors of Metallgeselischaft, the Frankfurt nonferrous metals company, which last year

had a turnover of DM10.6bn. The productive sector of the economy was expected to decline from 45 to 30 per cent of economic output by the turn of the century.

The service sector was unlikely to be able to provide jobs for industrial redundancies because it too was in the throes of rationalisation.

A century ago people worked 60 hours a week. Economic growth has never been enough to offset rationalisation, with the result that working hours have steadily been reduced.

"Why," Dr Keller asks, "should there be any change today in such a clear historical trend?"

The state could accomplish much more by way of financing new developments if it were not to subsidise to the hilt sectors such as steel, the railways and agriculture.

Government subsidies ought to be ploughed solely into investment for the future, as in Japan.

Industry in the Federal Republic of Germany is in his view by no means poorly equipped to meet the future.

The caning it took from the Japanese and Americans in the 1970s has mobi-

Continued on page 6 1.000



Lots of problems, but Stoltenberg is dead on target with his sums

I nemployment figures continue to Schmidt-Genscher government would rise and a marked economic remains elusive. But there is no controversy over budget deficits in Bonn this year. This is most unusual.

Even the Social Democrats, who only in May predicted that Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg would have to draft a supplementary budget, had to admit that this year's revenues and spending will be on target because they had been calculated more realistically than before.

Unlike his predecessors, Stoltenberg is firmly in control of his till. But this is not due solely to his ability. He has been greatly helped by the circumstances under which the change of government took place last autumn.

Despite constant criticism because of its deficits, the SPD-FDP coalition government for years drafting the budget for too optimistically with disastrous re-

The new government was in a position to calculate realistically and indeed pessimistically because the bigger the mess it took over the more it could blame the old government.

So the new government based its budget on considerably less economic growth and, therefore, lower revenue than the old one. It figured on more spending and decided to shoulder a debt of DM40bn, something the

Was ereignet sich in Deutschland? Wie sieht Deutschland die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fregen gibt ihren DiE WELT, Deutschlands große, überregionale These und Witzschaftschung

Vous trouverez les réponses à ces questions dans DIE WELT, le quodidien allemand indépendant

Como vê a Alemanha o mundo?

not have had the courage to do, aithough it would have been forced to in

On top of the considerable spending as reducing child allowances and Bafog

In addition, the cabinet raised VAT

It blamed this emergency programme on the Social Democrats, and pro-labour CDU politicians like Labour Minister Norbert Blum used this as welcome campaign ammunition for the general election in March, when the centre-right government had already been in power for several months.

The measures were successful to the point where Stoltenberg had no holes to plug in the budget because the data

Stoltenberg's interim balance sheet would probably have been less favourable had the government done more in the form of subsidies to help the ailing

But it is perfectly in keeping with a solid budgetary policy to exercise as much restraint as possible when it

What is happening in Germany? How does Germany view the You will find the answers to these questions in DIE WELT, Germany's independent national and economic daily newspaper.

Que se passe-t-il en Allemagne? Comment l'Allemagne regarde-t-olle le monde? Che cosa sta succedendo in Germania? Come vede ke Germania il mondo?

Risposte a tali quesiti la trovate in DIE WELT, il quotidia no indipendente, economico della Germania, a livello nationale.

¿Qué sucede en Alemania? ¿Cómo ve Alemania el mundo?



cutbacks that had already been introduced, the new government did not shrink from such unpopular measures (student and training grants).

and introduced the controversial compulsory loan to the government to be paid by relatively high earners.

on which it was based were correct.

steel and shipbuilding industries.

assessment of induvidual austerity and tax relief measures, Stoltenberg's course since last October must be taken as a bit of fiscal continuity rather than a change to the point of Thatcherism and Reaganomics.

The fact that Stoltenberg is being ut-

tacked not only by the opposition but

increasingly also by conservative ele-

ments such as business lobbyists is an

inheritance from the Christian Demo-

Stoltenberg, then the prime minister

of Schleswig-Holstein, had promised a

much more radical change of fiscal

course than he is now prepared to im-

Among these changes were drustic

cutbacks in subsidies and social benc-

fits, a rapid reduction of annual bor-

rowing and the reversal of hidden tax

The public now demands that he deli-

Once in the Finance Ministry, how-

He neither aims at the speediest

though socially and economically the

most risky way of consolidating the

budget nor does he pin his hopes on an

much from his SPD predecessors Hans

Although there is a difference in the

SPD criticism would make us believe,

ever, Stoltenberg embarked on a

middle-of-the-road course,

economic upturn.

crais' opposition days.

Only a year ago, this seemed a real danger in the light of opposition de-

The Kohl-Genscher government is determined to continue on the middleof-the-road course between radical economising and additional booster mensures for the economy and between a supply-side and a demand-side policy in a bid to put the budget on a sound fotting and create more jobs and more

Stoltenberg should not allow himself to be swayed by those conservatives who accuse him of being half-hearted.

Werner Gössling (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 20 August 1981)

Growth warning

ments in communications technology were cases in point.

Keller is in favour of concentration

lic Industry has suggested tax incentives to promote research and develop-

Dr Keller is strictly opposed to this idea. It would, he feels, be totally uncontrollable.

Bleak out trade for GermPunch and counter punch shipyard across the Atlantic

Handelsh

realisation that Washington is in-

rope and since then President

European Community's farm

with its protectionist traits, has

been a thorn in the American

epression of the post-war era if

dcans don't reduce interest

uncoupling European inter-

from those in America are illu-

especially if this is to be achiev-

out erecting barriers to the flow

by their national interests,

and capital.

The position of German thropeans have a feeling of power-deteriorating rapidly. Essaess in the face of the strong being done about it is to hold the dollar and high American ces and put former through the dollar and high American ces and put forward demand clurations of intent.

Regardless whether the in all to the negative effects of these states meet to confer on the tope has raised doubts about how plight or whether each of the lited President Reagan is. ely goes to Bonn to ask for he washington policies also ther the Metalworkers Union Europeans. tall) discusses what it consideration to salient point is that the conference and the salient point is that the conference are salient point in the salient point is that the conference and the salient point is that the conference are salient point is that the conference are salient point in the salient point is that the conference are salient point in the salient point is that the conference are salient point in the salient point is that the conference are salient point in the salient point is the salient point in the salient point in the salient point is the salient point in the salient point in the salient point is the salient point in the salient point in the salient point is the salient point in the salient point in the salient point is the salient point in the salien

the salient point is that the conf European special steel only a tes, the metalworkers and the seks after the solemn declaration yards demand export subility contrary at the Williamsburg Bonn is disunited on the subilit worsen in the next few years.

On that point he does not differ as A real change, the London removes there is a jarring note to is unlikely to come before the trade disputes, there is nothing Matthöfer and Manfred Lalinstein as half of the decade. And the baseout them.
northern European yards is like the 1960s, America's currency and

cline still further.

World trade is declining and stary policy drove the Europeans a hugo world shipping suparties, forcing them to help finew vessels have to be motified by actes and thus sparing the soon as they are launched.

Humburg shipbuilder J. J. See the 1970s, it was the weak dollar every new ship is a ship too man have inflation rates in America because they create a precedent branches of industry suffering in the dollar and interest rates soar. Since for the goose is sauce for it dispute over European steel der.

Here in Comment and the say that the dollar and interest rates soar.

Here in Germany it would be is also more than 20 years ago rous to gloss over the fact that the chicken war between America nal shipbuliding capacities much buttons and since then President

Bremen is now demonstrate the found it necessary to write not to do this. With a state of denauer. coming up on 25 September, post of all hues and colours are trial shipyard workers into a falst sa

No Bremen politician work is backed the fact that the Community is seatest buyer of farm products any doubt that there will have greatest buyer of farm products yards will have to throw in the loss likely to act before the cleans when it does act the rescue me to do with changed economic will be even contiler. will be even costlier.

IG Metall has also been blinked thington's fiscal and trade policy call on shippard shareholdes, the which were once no more and the states to ensure the sure that the states that the states that the states that the sure that the states that th the existing yards is as unrealist structures today. idea that a DM20bn programma pe will hardly recover from its ensure growth.

What is worth pondering is Metall suggestion that a shipe panel be appointed. (After all, is also been such a thing as a significant panel.)

The panel's function would k cide on the future size of our ship ing industry, draft priorities for h ing industry, draft priorities for the thington does not seem to realise maining yards and suggest the priorities responsibility for the Wespriate action to be taken by Box priorities responsibility for the Wespriate action to be taken by Box priorities a whole. Luiz Ba

which is impermissible for a leading power that depends on the cooperation of its partners.

Washington's stubborn refusal to accept the fact that its record deficit is the main reason for the high interest rates (and hence for the problems that plague Burope and the excessively indebted developing countries) is a clear indication that America is ignoring its global responsibility.

The same applies to Washington's trade policy. True, for the most part trade is still handled liberally and unfolds without obstruction. But it is also true that the economic crisis and the unemployment that goes with it have increased protectionist trends.

By resorting to protectionist measures time and again, the world's leading power and verbal champion of free trade risks losing its credibility.

The Americans argue that their own protectionist measures are due to growing protectionism and subsidies in the supplier countries.

Though it is an old truism that attack is the best defence, America should beware of a retaliatory policy. This sort of thing tends to backfire. It can also easily cause a chain reaction.

America's subsidies argument does have some validity. It is quite true that Europe's steel industry has for some years been kept alive through subsidics; and it is therefore not surprising that the Americans took action against this unfair competition last year.

Even so, there is the controversial question as to how much of the probblem is attributable to the inefficiency of America's steel industry and how much to imports.

There is clear evidence that Congress only gave in to protectionist pressure from industrial lobbyists because the congressmen have their sights levelled on the coming election.

The Americans cut a better figure in the dispute over farm products in which it is their avowed aim to counter Europe's export subsidies.

Though the Americans are far from innocent in subsidy matters, it was the European Community that got its farm export business off the ground through massive subsidies and thus managed to become the world's second largest exporter of these goods.

Formally, the EEC can fall back on the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Oatt), which expressly permit such subsidies. But they are at odds with sound economic

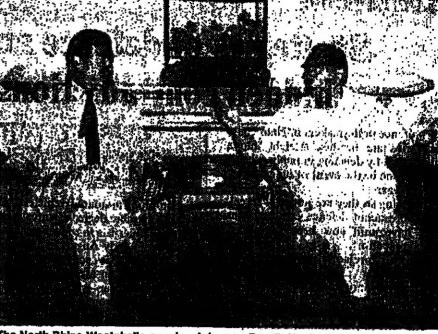
It makes no sense to produce goods for which there is no market at home and which can only be exported by subsidising them heavily.

This leaves competitors no choice but to do the same, making the whole thing that much more costly for all concern-

Nobody in the European Community is prepared to admit that Gatt's approval of export subsidies wa contingent on their eventual removal.

Unless Europeans mend their ways they could be faced with a real trade war with America - a war they have only raised as a spectre so far.

Heinz Stadimann (Prankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 August 1983)



The North Rhine-Westphalla premier, Johannes Rau (left) with the Chinese minister of commerce, LI Dongye. They talked about trade between the two nations, (Photo: dps)

China gives a warning on financing of imports

hina has threatened to out back its orders for German goods unless Bonn improves its financing terms.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Wel Yuming told North Rhine-Westphalia's Prime Minister Johannes Rau (SPD). who is visiting Peking, that Bonn should use its development aid budget to improve financing for Chinese imports from Germany.

Otherwise German business would "lose many orders." Other countries were eager to supply China.

This demand put a new accent on the

More links with Japan urged

onn Research Minister Heinz Riesenhuber (CDU), who is visiting Tokyo, has called for more technical cooperation between Germany and

In his talks with Japan's minister of trade and industry, Sosuke Uno, he placed particular emphasis on data processing and the development of the fast breeder technology and coal liquefaction processes.

According to a Japanese government snokesman. Riesenhuber also indicated that Germany was interested in a positive outcome of the negotiations now in progress between Germany's Kraftwerk Union AG and Japan's Tokyo Electronic Power on the supply by Germany of the first water pressure reactor.

At the opening of the third German-Japanese-American nuclear energy conference in Nara on 22 August, Riesenhuber called for a flexible US nuclear policy towards the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan.

He said that although both these countries had forgone the possession of nuclear weapons they had to foot 50 per cent of the International Atomic Energy Agency's global cost of supervising the required control and security measures.

He said that while Bonn realised the necessity for a strict observance of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, this should not hamper the peaceful use not interested in nuclear weapons.

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 23 August 1983)

third day of Rau's visit to Peking. In previous talks, top Chinese government officials had only expresse the wish for a greater involvement of German companies in China's economic modernisation drive and for more West German exports to China. No strings were at-

North Rhine-Westphalia's business representatives, who are accompanying Rau, are taking the threat very serious-

Friedel Neuber, the chief executive of Westdoutsche Landesbank, said that Wei Yuming's words were no empty talk. He said that German exporters will have to come up with new ideas on how to make the financing of German exports more competitive.

Kurt Spiller, chairman of Krupp Industrietechnik, warned against assuming that China was just bluffing. He sald that countries like Japan, Italy and France have lately tried to meet China's demand on this point.

He also warned against underestimating the technical capabilities of Germany's competitors. Financing terms could therefore be decisive. He called on Bonn and the business community to ponder this issue.

Ran told journalists that he saw no possibility of direct Bonn credit subsidies for the China business considering present conditions.

But he did not discount the possibility of using develoment aid money. He said that this should be discussed in Bonn - especially in view of the fact that Development Aid Minister Jürgen Warnke (CSU) is due to visit Peking

China's Mechanical Engineering Ministry is said to have asked Rau to send German experts to inspect eight to ten Chinese industrial complexes and make modernisation suggestions. He is also supposed to have said that China was considering buying second-hand German machinery.

The German delegation of 27 includes representatives of Schloemann-Sicmag, Krupp, the Westdeutsche Landesbank and the Steinmüller energy com-

in the course of his one-week visit. of nuclear energy in countries that are Rau will also inspect the Wuhan steel mill which was erected with German dpa/vwd

(Bremer Nachrichten, 23 August 1983)



Continued from page 5 lised forces that have made the country

Prefabricated elements in the construction industry and new develop-

In research and promotion policy Dr

(Frankfurier Rundschau, 13 August 1983)

competitive again in high technology.

Germany was no longer trailing Japan in industrial robots either.

while warning against too drastic cuts in direct subsidies. The Confederation of Federal Repub-